Hon. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
Winnipe

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1928 No. 20

News from the Wheat Pool Head Office

Grain Trade's Fictitious "Average" Prices

The Rural Elementary School

By Mrs. LEONA R. BARRITT

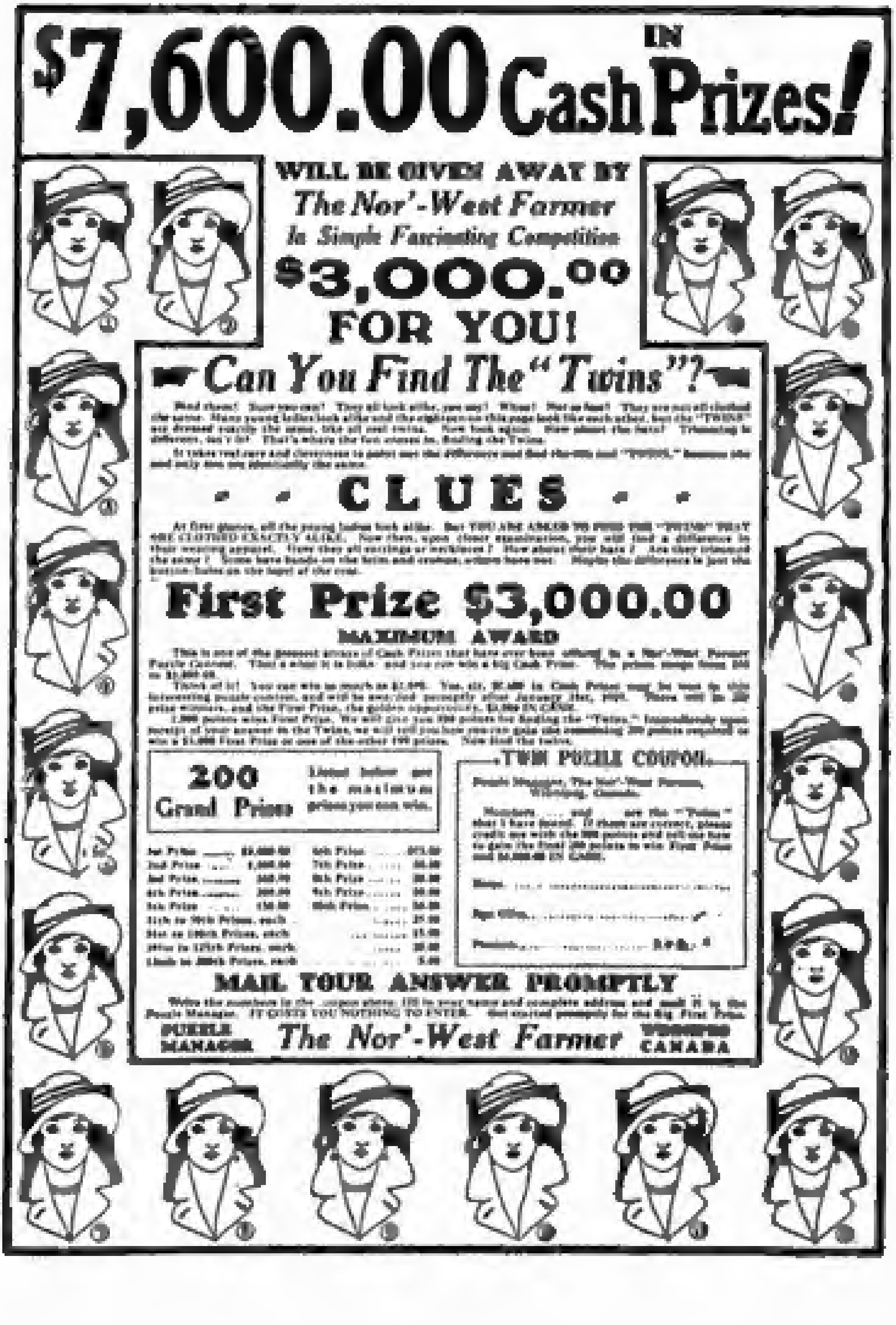
The Power Trust Debauches the Press

Further Revelations in U.S. Probe

Cream Prices---the Facts

Dairy Pool Section

The Contribution of the U.F.A. to Social Progress



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$3,000.00 FOR YOU!

Can You Find The "Twins"?

[illegible]

[illegible]

CLUES

[illegible] "TWINS" THAT ARE CLOTHED EXACTLY ALIKE. [illegible]

First Prize $3,000.00

MAXIMUM AWARD

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

200 Grand Prizes [illegible] the maximum [illegible]

1st Prize	$3,000.00
2nd Prize	[illegible]
3rd Prize	[illegible]
4th Prize	[illegible]
5th Prize	[illegible]
6th Prize	[illegible]
7th Prize	[illegible]
8th Prize	[illegible]
9th Prize	[illegible]
10th Prize	[illegible]
11th to 50th Prizes, each	[illegible]
51st to 100th Prizes, each	[illegible]
101st to 125th Prizes, each	[illegible]
126th to 200th Prizes, each	[illegible]

TWIN PUZZLE COUPON

Puzzle Manager, The Nor'-West Farmer,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Numbers ..... and ..... are the "Twins" that I have found. [illegible]

Name...

Post Office.......................................

Province.............................. R.R. No.

MAIL YOUR ANSWER PROMPTLY

[illegible] IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO ENTER. [illegible]

PUZZLE MANAGER *The Nor'-West Farmer* WINNIPEG CANADA

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CIRCULATION
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Vol. VII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1928 No. 21

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EDITORIAL

ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

A letter from the Central Secretary which appears in the Organization page calls attention to the importance of bringing Locals up to strength as far as possible before the close of the financial year on November 30th. We would urge all Locals to take this matter in hand at once and to send in all dues collected without delay.

* * *

Resolutions received to date indicate that the Annual Convention will be called upon to reach decisions upon a number of urgent questions of public policy. It is important, therefore, that there should be very thorough discussion of these questions in the Locals.

The resolutions have been printed in full or in summary in *The U.F.A.*, as they have been received from the various Conventions. For the benefit of the membership, however, a survey of these resolutions will be given in *The U.F.A.* during the weeks intervening before the Convention, as well as of others which may be received from time to time. Commencing with our next issue a section of the paper will be used for this purpose.

MENACE OF UTILITIES RING

> "The menace of the utilities ring is no idle menace. It represents financial Fascism carried to the highest pitch. It is the most expert plan yet devised to enable those who live by owning to exact an ever-increasing toll from all other classes of society. In the United States, according to Senator Norris, 41 companies control four-fifths of all the electrical energy developed. They have a total capitalization of $10,200,000,000. Eighty-six million Americans must get their electricity from these 41 corporations, or go without. For the past six years it has dominated the political life of the United States."—Ald. C. L. Gibbs, of Edmonton.

The warning of the Edmonton alderman is timely. If the people of Alberta wish to preserve their Province from the worst forms of "financial Fascism," they will undertake the development of electrical power as a public enterprise.

* * *

PEANUT STANDS AND JEWELLERY SHOPS

Before the Ontario Hydro-electric enterprise was brought into being, power distribution was mainly in the hands of a few large companies which had obtained franchises from the public authorities. Some of these enterprises had to be purchased by the Hydro-electric commission, at greatly enhanced prices. Describing the purchases, Sir Adam Beck, father of the Provincial scheme, declared: "We gave away peanut stands, and bought back jewellery shops." Alberta can profit by the experience of Ontario.

* * *

DEBAUCHING THE PRESS

Debauchery of the press through advertising contracts was one of the most effective means employed by the power trust in the United States in its attacks on public ownership of electrical power resources.

This is what ex-Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, has to say upon the subject, in a survey of a portion of the evidence brought to light in the investigations into the operations of the trust:

> "Naturally, newspapers were not overlooked by the skilled press agents employed by the electric monopoly. **In practically every state the electric utilities maintain a separate press bureau which sends out news releases, clipping services and free 'boiler plate' to every daily and weekly paper in its territory.**" The free "news" service was supplemented by advertising contracts, and one of the trust's "contact" men testified that as the result of the expenditure of $30,000,000 a year in this manner, "newspapers that were unfriendly have become friendly; helpful editorials have appeared in the state press."

* * *

Local secretaries and secretaries of District Associations are asked to send in reports of their meetings as promptly as possible for publication in the organization section. By this means the life of the Association in all its phases can be reflected in the columns of the paper, and the usefulness of the official organ materially increased.

* * *

Locals in the Vegreville constituency have formed a debating society. The plan which they have adopted is described elsewhere in this issue. This League will make for increased interest in U.F.A. activities throughout the constituency.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Constituency Forms Debating League

Vegreville Constituency Gives Valuable Lead, Which Is Sure to Arouse Interest of Members

The meeting held at Mundare on Saturday, October 20th, for the purpose of organizing a constituency debating society, was a success. Seven Locals were represented—five U.F.A., one U.F.W.A. and one Junior. The society was duly organized under the name of "The Vegreville Constituency Debating League."

A set of rules and regulations were formulated and the following four Locals will conduct the first series of debates:

Mundare vs. Birch Lake, subject: "Resolved, that the Alberta system of Government Control of Liquor is preferable to Prohibition."

Tofield vs. Borschow, subject: "Resolved that the tractor is preferable to the horse for farm work."

The winners of these two debates will debate the final subject: "Resolved that the Group System of Co-operative Government as enunciated by the U.F.A. is more efficient than the Party System."

A public spirited friend of progress has kindly offered to donate a suitable shield to be awarded to the winning team in the finals.

Object of League

The object of the "League" is educational, and it was the unanimous expression of those present that although it would be pleasant to be the winner, the the chief aim will be to bring out facts and present them in an intelligent manner.

The U.F.W.A. representatives stated that the U.F.W.A. Locals hoped to form a League of their own in the near future.

A debate was also arranged between the Park Grove Junior Local and a newly organized Junior Local at Mundare.

The "League" has made a fair beginning and will no doubt grow, as other Locals get the inspiration to seek after knowledge and join.

Those responsible for getting the League under way feel that they have started something with far-reaching possibilities, which may extend to other Constituencies and finally result in inter-constituency debates. Who knows?

A. LUNAN,
U.F.A. Director,
Vegreville Constituency.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

FACTS ABOUT DAIRYING

Canada produces approximately 14,000,000,000 pounds of milk annually, of which nearly 4,800,000,000 pounds is consumed as milk, about the same quantity is used in the manufacture of creamery butter, 2,600,000,000 pounds in the manufacture of cheese, and 2,240,000,000 pounds in dairy butter.

In 1927 Canada's dairy herd consisted of 3,984,311 milking cows, and the gross agricultural revenue from dairy products amounted to $245,484,000. Dairy products take second place in the list of Canada's agricultural revenue producers.

Notice to Members

November 30th will bring to a close our financial year. We would therefore urge every member who has not yet paid his or her dues to do their utmost to have them placed in the hands of the Local Secretary *at once*. Don't wait to be asked for your dues. The U.F.A. depends upon you for the continuance of its activities, and you, together with your fellow members, control it. You cannot invest $3 more wisely than in your own organization, which exists to fight for your interests.

Help your Local and your Provincial organization by *prompt payment of your dues*.

F. BATEMAN,
Secretary.

Central Office, Calgary.

FENN LOCAL'S NEXT MEETING

"The next meeting of Fenn U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. will be held on the second Wednesday in November at the home of Mrs. Ross Collins."—*Stettler Independent.*

SUPPER AND CONCERT

"Fowl supper and concert at Berrywater, on Friday, November 2, under the auspices of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Dance following the concert."—*High River Times.*

REALIZE $20.75 FROM SUPPER

A "Hot Dog Supper" put on at the last meeting of Bulmer U.F.A. Local realized the sum of $20.75, states F. F. Dalton, secretary. A Hallowe'en dance is being held on November 2nd, to provide funds for the children's Christmas party.

CALGARY LOCAL'S PLANS

Members of the Association from Locals in the Calgary district, and all other members who may be visiting Calgary on Thursday, November 8th, are invited to attend the entertainment and dance which has been arranged by the Calgary U.F.A. Local for that date. Efforts are being made to provide an attractive program, and there will be cards for those who prefer this form of diversion. The social evening will be held at the King George Lodge Rooms, Kensington Avenue, Hillhurst, which may be reached from the centre of the city by red line street car. The program will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets will be obtainable at the door.

The Calgary U.F.A. Local's first meeting of the fall and winter season was held in the Lougheed Building on October 23rd. There was an encouraging attendance, and plans for the season were discussed at length. It was decided to meet twice a month during November, December and January, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The success of the Local meetings in the past was contributed to in large measure by visiting members from country points. All such members are cordially invited to attend the Calgary Local meetings. On Thursday, November 22nd, W. McLeod, of the Alberta Wheat Pool, will speak on "The Car Order Book."

The Local has decided that as far as may be found possible, visits will be paid to Locals within reasonable distance of Calgary, which may desire the Calgary members to do so. A committee, consisting of the President, E. R. Briggs; Secretary, N. P. Davisson; and the Director for East and West Calgary, S. J. Ewing, was appointed to deal with this matter.

Reduced Rates on Seed Grain in Effect

Certificates Can Be Obtained From U.F.A. Central Office

The railway companies have again renewed their tariffs for the movement of seed grain between points in the Western Provinces. This means that seed will be transported for one-half of the regular tariff rates, provided that shippers and consignees will comply with all the regulations.

Registered seed will be eligible for rating under the tariff when the sacks are tagged and sealed by an inspector of the Dominion Seed Branch. As a matter of information to farmers, it may be stated that no seed should be termed "registered" until tagged and sealed by the Seed Branch.

Other seed will secure the benefits of this tariff only when a seed grade certificate issued by the Dominion Seed Branch is presented to the railway agent at the shipping point, together with a farmer's certificate signed by the U.F.A. Provincial Secretary and Secretary of the Local, assuring the railway company that the purchaser is a bona fide farmer.

The tariff further provides that seed other than registered will secure the seed rate when the sacks are sealed by the Seed Branch and a seed certificate is issued.

When a control sample certificate designates a sample "Rejected" it will be necessary to reclean the seed and forward another sample. At least two weeks' time should be allowed for the germination of a sample. Control Sample Certificates showing only the germination are not sufficient as a complete seed grade is required.

*The rates will only be applied when the certificates required under the tariff are furnished **BEFORE** the delivery of the shipment at its destination.* It is important to remember this, as there has been an impression in some instances that it would be all right to obtain the certificate after delivery. This is not the case. Claims for reduction charges and refund on presentation of certificates at a later date will not be entertained. Hence it is advisable that, in order to profit by the lower rates on seed grain, farmers arrange for the necessary certificates well in advance of the time they propose to ship seed.

Seed Branch Certificates are secured on representative one pound samples submitted to the Dominion Seeds Branch, Immigration Building, Calgary. Any person can have three samples tested free. For each succeeding sample a charge of

50 cents is made for germination test, and 50 cents for purity analysis on cereal grain.

Farmers' Seed Grain Freight Certificates can be obtained from Central Office.

HILLSIDE JUNIORS

"The regular monthly meeting of Hillside Junior U.F.A. was held in the school house on Saturday evening, with the president, Wallace Marr, in the chair. Owing to the busy time there was a small attendance. During the social hour, Mr. Fred Williams entertained the members with a number of piano selections, which were greatly enjoyed."—*Wetaskiwin Times.*

Forthcoming Conventions

LAC STE. ANNE, NOVEMBER 22nd

To all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., in the Lac Ste. Anne Provincial Constituency:

The Annual Convention of Lac Ste. Anne U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the Labor Hall, 100th Street, Edmonton, on Thursday, November 22nd, at 9 a.m.

All Locals are requested to have their full quota of Delegates present.

J. R. JACKSON,
Bolm P.O. Secretary.

BOW VALLEY, NOVEMBER 16th

Bow Valley U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention will be held on Friday, Nov. 16th, in the Masonic Hall, Bassano, commencing in the afternoon at 1:30 p.m. E. J. Garland, M.P., will be the speaker.

Evening meeting starts at 8:15 and will be addressed by Premier Brownlee. There will be a short program before address.

Following the address there will be a dance and dance supper.

All farmers in the Bow Valley Constituency are urged to attend and bring wives and friends.

Visitors welcome.

Mrs. R. M. HALL,
Secretary.
Bow Valley Provincial Assn.

PEMBINA, NOVEMBER 21st

The Secretaries of all U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals.

Dear Sir or Madam:

The regular annual convention of the above Association will be held in the U.F.A. hall at Westlock on Wednesday, November 21st, starting at 10:30 o'clock.

The Board are expecting that Mr. D. M. Kennedy will be present and address the convention. Visitors will be heartily welcomed.

Please see that delegates are furnished with credentials and that dues to the Association are paid for the current year.

In an effort to get the convention under way more promptly delegates are requested to register immediately on entering the hall and to be on time, as far as possible.

Yours very truly,
A. R. BROWN,
Westlock, Alta. Secretary.
October 23, 1928.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

"To say that society may kill while the individual may not is to confound morality."—Canon of Westminster.

Locals Urged to Collect and Send in Dues Without Delay---Financial Year Nears Close

A Letter From the Central Secretary on Matters of Importance to All Members of the Association

To All U.F.A. Members:

The close of our financial year is now approaching, and as we are anxious to have as good a showing as possible in membership at that time, we are writing to each Local asking that all dues on hand be sent to Central without delay, and also that a determined effort be made to collect all outstanding dues.

Why not put on a membership drive at this time and appoint a committee to make a personal canvass of every man and woman in the district? It is very important that each Local should discuss the question of increased membership and give it very serious consideration. The larger the membership the better, more efficient, and more aggressive can be the work carried on by your Organization.

Women in U.F.A. Locals

As you probably have seen by our paper, *The U.F.A.*, a prize is being offered to the U.F.W.A. Director whose Constituency shows the greatest increase in U.F.W.A. membership. The basis upon which the results will be decided will be the number of U.F.W.A. members and women members of the U.F.A. recorded at Central Office on December 1st, 1928, as compared with the number recorded as at December 1st, 1927.

In order that we may get the correct number of women in U.F.A. Locals, will you please advise by the 15th of November, or at latest by November 30th, how many women are paid up in your Local for this year, and also how many paid in 1927? On account of the fact that a number of women in U.F.A. Locals do not require the paper, as a copy is already received in their homes, we feel there are more women in the Locals than are recorded at Central.

It will not be necessary to send the names of the women members at this time, unless they require the paper. Just the number will be sufficient. Keen interest is being taken in this membership drive, and it is very important that we have the correct number of women in each U.F.A. Local for 1927 and 1928.

Will you please let us have your co-operation in this matter, and advise Central without delay?

U.F.W.A. Cook Book

The U.F.W.A. Cook Book will be ready for mailing the second week in November. The Book consists principally of recipes from members of the U.F.W.A. Past and present Officers of the Association have contributed, also a few U.F.A. bachelors and some other prominent Alberta people. The book will be well bound, about 220 pages, stiff cover with white oilcloth and blue lettering. The price, including postage, will be 65c. The revenue from advertising enables us to sell at this low price. The proceeds from the sale of the book will be devoted to the work of the U.F.W.A. Locals will be allowed a commission of 5c per copy on each book sold. We hope all U.F.A. members will see that a copy of the Cook Book is in their homes. If orders are received through the Local, this will enable your Central Office to expedite orders, save time and expenditure in postage. If not convenient to order through the Local, Central will be glad to fill orders direct. As considerable expenditure is involved in publishing the book, remittance with orders will be appreciated.

As early in December as possible the Call to the Convention, Convention Resolutions and *Financial Statement* will be sent each Local. The Convention will probably be held in Edmonton, and we trust each Local will now begin to make plans to send a full delegation.

Yours fraternally,
F. BATEMAN,
Central Office. Secretary.

RIDGEWOOD BANQUET

"Ridgewood Community Hall was the scene of much gaiety on Saturday evening when the members of the Local U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. put on a supper in banquet style. The well-laden tables were gorgeously and artistically decorated with silverware, lighted candles, etc., which added much color to the occasion. Tom Sigurdson, president of the U.F.A. Local, acted as chairman and toastmaster, and discharged his duties with credit. A number of community songs were sung, together with speech-making. T. Sigurdson spoke in happy terms, paying tribute to the worth of the U.F.W.A. and the impressions of such a fine community gathering, and what is meant to the district to have such gatherings. Mrs. Creelman, the president of the U.F.W.A., spoke at some length outlining what the Local had been accomplishing, and its aims and objects for the future. D. Martin also spoke briefly, complimenting the ladies on the splendid dinner provided, and the valuable community service that was being carried on by them. C. W. Long entertained with his sleight of hand tricks and kept the gathering on edge for some time. A. Speakman, M.P., who was present with Mrs. Speakman, was the main speaker of the evening, and gave a most impressive address, stressing the need for greater organization and co-operation among the rural classes of the country. The singing of the National Anthem brought a successful evening to a close."—*Red Deer Advocate.*

WARDEN MONTHLY MEETING

"A pleasant afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. O. A. Strandquist on October 18th, when Warden U.F.W.A. Local met for the monthly meeting. Roll was answered with the best method of putting away vegetables for the winter. A report on Education was given, followed by a discussion. During business, the local decided to renew their membership to the International League for Peace and Freedom. The social hour was given over to Mrs. Beattie and Mrs. R. Carder, who had arranged a splendid program of music. Several of the members contributed selections, including songs and pianoforte duets. A special attraction of the afternoon was the lovely music given by Mrs. Silverthorne, who sang and played several selections. A delicious tea was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. O. A. Strandquist, and Mrs. Ruth Lambert."—*Stettler Independent.*

(Other Organization News on Page 30)

Service at Cost Would Be Objective in State Life Insurance Plan

Committee of House of Commons Obtains Striking Evidence in Support of Nationalization

By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

The idea of State Life Insurance will be received with surprise and uncertainty by those who have not given much thought to the subject. Those in that category will obtain much enlightenment if they read Mr. Irvine's article in *The U.F.A.* of October 15th, entitled "Why the Insurance Business should be Nationalized."

It is not with a wish to repeat his arguments that this is being written, but rather to endorse what he has said, and possibly to put forth further reasons why we should seriously consider State Life Insurance which would be run at cost and operated for service, rather than continue with private insurance companies where the incentive is profit for the shareholders.

It must be evident to all who give it a moment's thought that there must be a mint of money to be made in the Insurance Company business when we know of the army of men employed who make a comfortable living, and hear of the dividends paid to the shareholders of old established companies.

Insight Gained in Committee

The man in the street has little opportunity of seeing the workings of insurance companies and usually has given the matter little thought. Those who are fortunate enough to be on the Banking and Commerce Committee at the House of Commons, before which committee all insurance bills are discussed, have an insight given them which is, to say the least, extremely interesting.

The Government, though not in the life insurance business, has a Department which inspects insurance and loan companies and has at its head at the present time a most able superintendent. It is from his critical examination of some of the bills presented that much valuable information has been given to the committee.

Two years ago a resolution was placed on the order paper of the House of Commons advocating Government Life Insurance. This year since the Bow River U.F.A. Convention has passed a resolution advocating this reform, a full discussion of the subject will take place at the U.F.A. Annual Convention.

Some years ago when *increasing* my life insurance I said to the general manager of the company with which I was doing business, that in my opinion life insurance should be carried on by a government department for the general service of the public, and not by private interests for the profit of shareholders. To my surprise he quite agreed with me, but said: "As long as the Government do not entertain the idea of going into it, there is no reason why we should not make a business out of it."

The Sun Life Bill

Nothing has awakened the public so much to the possibilities of Government Life Insurance in Canada as the effort during the past two sessions of the Sun Life Insurance Company to force through Parliament a bill, the main clause of which would have enabled the company to increase its capital to the extent of two million dollars. This at first may not appear to be of great importance, until we realize that *the company made a profit last year of some thirty million dollars and that the shareholders were then getting eighty-five per cent on their original capital.* Under the circumstances there was no need of the extra capital and if it had been issued it would have been a hardship on the policy holders.

Embarrassed by Riches

To make matters worse these new shares were to be offered to the present share-holders at par (or $100 each) on a pro rata basis when the shares of the company had been priced on the New York market at $2,000 each. To use the words of the Superintendent of Insurance: "The company was embarrassed with its own riches," and was attempting to get rid of some of the surplus earnings by the channel of shareholders' profits.

If these profits had been made under State Insurance the money would have been used to cut premiums and give better service to the public. In the above case, it was a matter of a comparatively few shareholders enriching themselves at the expense of the insured, as fifty shareholders owned some 14,900 of the 20,000 shares of the company.

There is no doubt that mutualization of life insurance is growing and from that it will be a small step to State Insurance. It was put on record during this last session that of the ten largest insurance companies in the United States, eight were mutualized.

We are at last realizing in Canada the responsibility of the State to the old people of limited means and so are passing legislation for Old Age Pensions. Had we life insurance nationalized this social reform would not have been needed as it would have been cared for by the larger concern.

No doubt we shall meet with strong opposition led by the old private insurance companies, but when we awaken the public to the fact that the Government will be able to give cheaper insurance to everyone than we now have, then the public will demand and the Government will have to undertake State Insurance.

◆

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR ONTARIO

Old Age Pensions will be provided for at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, according to an announcement made by Premier Howard Ferguson. Provinces in which the Old Age Pensions legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament has already been brought into effect are British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Half of the cost is borne from the Provincial Treasury and half is provided by the Dominion.

◆

WARS DUE TO THE FEW

"The wars of our time had their genesis in the minds of a few; they could be brought into being, however, only through the aid of propaganda, which averred that those who live 'over there' are different from ourselves and are, therefore, evil, having what we do not possess and longing to possess what we have."—Emil Ludwig, in *Plain Talk*.

◆

"No, Richard," said she, "I cannot marry you, but I'll be a sister to you."

"Good. How much did we inherit from our father?"

British Labor's Banking Policy Means Nationalization, Is Stated

Party Which May Form Next Government of Britain Committed to Placing Banking Under Effective National Control—A Summary of the Main Points of Report Adopted in October

Since the note on the banking policy adopted by the British Labor Party was printed on page 10 of this issue, we have received British papers which state that this policy is definitely accepted by the leaders of the Party as meaning Nationalization of the banking system.

Speaking in behalf of Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Pethick Lawrence, another member of the party who is an authority on financial questions, informed the annual party conference that "the proposal is nationalization, and accepted the right of Parliament to determine the principles of policy," states *The New Leader*.

It is thus clear that the party which, in the opinion of many observers is likely to form the next Government of Great Britain, is definitely committed to a very notable change in the banking system. As, in spite of United States advancement, London is still regarded as the financial centre of the world, the decision is a significant one, especially in view of the fact that the severely moderate character of the British Labor party of today is admitted.

Some influential members of the party have accepted more advanced views on banking policy than the conference program expresses. While the program does not in fact involve the acceptance in its entirety of the conception of social credit with which the name of Professor Soddy, of Oxford University, and other prominent Englishmen are associated, it will undoubtedly facilitate wider changes, and it does mean the transference of control of banking policy from a board of directors who have been accustomed to reach all their decisions in secret, and in large measure to dictate economic policy, to a more responsible body.

Step Towards Economic Democracy

Bankers, one of their most eminent representatives has declared, are "the arbiters of the world's destiny." Control of banking policy by a body whose responsibility to the people's representatives is recognized, would appear therefore, to be a step towards economic democracy or at least that it may make the attainment of economic democracy easier.

As the establishment of a Central Bank for Canada by the Ottawa Government is one of the reforms sought by the U.F.A., and as Federal U.F.A. representatives have been pressing this matter in Parliament, we believe that the decision of the British Labor Party conference will be found of great interest to members of the Association.

We quote below from a summary of the Labor Party report on this subject which appeared in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*.

Four Points of Report

The *Guardian* states in part:

"The four points of the report are as follows:

"1. The control of the Bank of England by a public corporation containing representatives of such essential factors in the community as the Treasury, Board of Trade, industry, labor, and the Co-operative movement.

"2. The extension of existing banking facilities to people with small means by the spread of municipal and co-operative banks throughout the country.

"3. Such changes in the banking and financial system as will secure that the available supply of credit and of savings shall be used for enterprises of national advantage as distinct from those that are useless or socially injurious, and an inquiry into the best method of achieving this purpose.

"4. The carrying out of the Genoa Conference proposals of 1922 for the regulation of the value of gold by international agreement.

"The report . . . . begins by tracing the grounds for the recent disquiet over financial policy which led to deflation and concludes that the lesson of the history of the last years is that '*there is an altogether insufficient connection between the political democracy of the country and the forces which determine this kind of policy.*' On the currency problem, the report looks to international action to secure stability, and urges that the true policy for this country is to implement the proposals of the Genoa conference of 1922. To prevent, in case of trade recovery and a larger demand for money, an unnecessarily large drain on the world's gold resources, the report suggests an enlargement of the fiduciary issue.

"On the control of credit the report favors 'an attempt to secure qualitative and not merely quantitative use of credit,' and to this end suggests that an inquiry should take place to investigate the best means of carrying this idea into practical effect. The argument is that although today the banks do to some extent exercise qualitative discretion in the allocation of credits, they are profit-earning enterprises and governed by orthodox economic science, which makes no close distinction in the application of its terms 'to bread, clothes, gramophone records, kinema films, and racing tracks.'

> "'There can be little doubt,' the report says, 'that a considerable portion of the available supply of credit as well as a similar proportion of the national savings which are permanently invested, is in a national sense wasted in the support of enterprises which are nationally useless and may even be noxious. The recent course of events on the stock exchange indicates that a large amount of money is being invested in wild-cat enterprises . . . . and it is reasonable to assume that a proportion of the available credit supply is being similarly squandered.'

"The report does not deal in much detail with the Bank of England. It points out that already the Government character of many of its functions is recognized and that 'though the Bank is in theory a commercial enterprise owned by shareholders, actually its administration is conducted in close connection with the Treasury, and with some regard to its national responsibilities.' But, the report urges, its constitution should be such that it would be brought directly under public control, and its governing body made responsible to the community and not to individuals. How this should be done is not clearly indicated, the phrase used being that of 'control by a public corporation' representative of the interests already mentioned.

"The report, it will be seen, is fairly cautious in its positive proposals, and it can hardly wholly satisfy those among Labor's supporters who have been attaching almost superstitious importance to the control of credit. It is the work of a committee of which Lord Arnold and Mr. Lees-Smith were members, which took up the subject after framing the proposals for the surtax, which were approved last year."

The Politics of Oil

How the Rivalries of the Great Oil Groups Threaten Goodwill Between Peoples—"Fashion" Fable Which Does Not Probe to Roots of International Misunderstanding

A Book Review by HELEN E. GAULT, in *Glasgow Forward*

> "He who owns the oil will own the world, for he will rule the sea by means of the heavy oils, the air by means of the ultra-refined oils, and the land by means of petrol and the illuminating oils. And in addition to these he will rule his fellow men in an economic sense, by reason of the fantastic wealth he will derive from oil—the wonderful substance which is more sought after and more precious today than gold itself.
>
> "About 70 per cent of the world's oil is in countries whose weakness invites economic and political encroachment by major powers.
>
> "Great Britain's present command of the world's oil sources runs to no less than 75 per cent of their entirety, compared with two per cent when that country entered the war."

M. Francis Delaisi and Dr. Anton Mohr have both written very valuable records of the history of the politics of oil. This latest volume "We Fight for Oil," by Mr. Ludwell Denny (Knopf, 7s. 6d.) brings those records up to date. The three quotations given above give an indication of the scope and intention of the book. Before the world-war only a few informed persons had any inkling of the Napoleonic role that oil was destined to play in the drama of world history and capitalist expansion. During and since the war there has been in the Governments of every great power a dramatic awakening to the limitless possibilities of the magic fluid. The awakening of Britain was early—and thorough—as the third of the quotations demonstrates. In America the awakening was tardy—but no less thorough, and it was a Briton—Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, director of the banking house Sperling and Co.—whose indiscreet article in Sperling's journal finally roused America from her slumbers.

Sir Edward wrote:

> "The British (oil) position is impregnable. With the exception of Mexico and to a lesser extent Central America, the outer world is securely barricaded against an American invasion in force. . . . . To the tune of many millions of pounds a year, America before very long will have to purchase from British companies the oil she cannot do without, and is no longer able to furnish from her own store."

For, according to recent geological surveys, America's oil wealth may be exhausted within six years! Some authorities say eighteen years.

Standard Oil v. Dutch Shell

When Sir Edward's amiable article was published in America, it created an extremely unpleasant sensation. But America at once accepted the challenge. She is out to question Britannia's ruling the oil waves, and her question marks take the form of battleships. America now stands behind Standard Oil as surely as our Government stands behind Sir Henri Deterding and Dutch-Shell. Shall Great Britain be permitted to block the path of American Empire? Great Britain whose "vitality is spent? Whose organisation and technique are of a past age?" Hundred per cent. Americanism thunders NO! Besides, "the territorial type of Empire seems ill-adapted to the future." American capitalism envisages an economic Empire. "Despite hands-across-the-sea speeches and talk of Anglo-American unity, the two empires are now in combat on the economic fronts of the world." The battle alignment is between Standard and Dutch-Shell.

Their agents ransack the world for the precious fluid. Diplomatic passports—and the diplomatic protests that so often follow them—are soaked in oil. Presidential chairs—in the Latin American republics—are slippery with oil. The passion for petrol explains the Mosul tangle, the Greek-Turkish war in 1922, the Arcos raid, the ubiquitous Mexican revolution, the Nicaraguan "incident," etc. At times the drama descends to melodrama.

Like a Movie Thriller

Lord Cowdray must at times have felt he was living in a film story! "The Americans even hired bands of Mexican brigands who destroyed his oil-pipes and set his wells on fire." Eventually his lordship grew tired of these wild-west oil tactics, and tried to sell part of his holdings to American competitors. But "the London Government intervened AND FORCED THE SALE TO DUTCH-SHELL AND OTHER BRITISH INTERESTS." (The capitals are mine.)

The scene shifts to Colombia. A Colonel Yates appears there. He is said to have a British diplomatic passport. He negotiates for a concession. "Yates' proposed concession would give to the British hundreds of miles nearer the Panama Canal." The Washington Government declares this to be a matter of grave concern! "Sir Alfred Mond, in 1925, obtained from the Panama Government a ten-year monopoly gold concession." But America says there is no gold in the concession. An American explorer alleges that the British Government through this concession obtained important naval bases in Panama. Consequently, the American Senate passed a resolution "directing the Secretary of War to advise the Senate of all facts and circumstances relative to concessions secured by the British Government in the Republic of Panama."

"Stolen" Oil

The struggle goes on in Mosul. America still demands "the open door" there. But Britain has been granted a "mandate" there! Of what use is a "mandate" unless to slam the door in the face of rival oil interests! For Mosul is rich in the wealth-giving liquid. In Russia the drama becomes a comedy. Sir Henri Deterding "owns" much oil wealth there. The unfeeling Soviets have nationalised it! Jix, *The Daily Mail*, the Midland Bank, are all made use of to bring the sacrilegious Bolsh to his senses! When—oh horror—Standard appears on the horizon willing to come to terms with the Russian "thieves". Standard, with the "stolen" R.O.P., invades Sir Henri's Indian market and a great price-cutting battle ensues. But American papers allege that Sir Henri had been himself secretly bargaining with the Soviets for this same R.O.P. It is only called "stolen" when your competitor beats you in intrigue!

An amazing book, and one which no student of international affairs can afford to ignore. Oil means power. Oil means wealth. Untold riches—and power—will belong to that Government which finally wrests the right to "fuel" every vessel which passes through the Panama Canal. It will become the controller of ocean commerce. This is but one of the "glittering prizes" for which the oil interests contend. Admiral Fisher said of Deterding that he was "Napoleonic in his audacity and Cromwellian in his thoroughness." He might have added that the ruling-classes are Realists. They know that it is power that matters. Labour politics have not yet taken the measure of the forces that control world politics. Incantations about Brotherhood take us nowhere. The Realist merely smiles.

Note on Mrs. Scott's Review

There are no other citizens of Canada who more readily commingle, who understand one another better, or between whom there are closer bonds of friendship, than those of British origin, those who are of United States birth and upbringing, and native Canadians.

There is no effective distinction between them. They are a confraternity. That may with truth be said also of Canadians of other countries of origin who have entered into the full enjoyment of our common citizenship. But because between those who have been mentioned there is community of language and a certain community of tradition, the bond is of an exceptionally close nature.

The citizens of Canada are vitally concerned in the preservation of cordial relationships between the peoples of Britain and the United States. They can render effective service only if they understand thoroughly what forces tend to lack of harmony between the two Governments. An attempt to shed light on disturbing factors, therefore, cannot be regarded as "anti-British" on the one hand or "anti-American" on the other. It is the plain duty of those who can help to do so to bring realities into the open.

Mr. Denny's book has been widely reviewed in British and United States periodicals. He is not a politician, but a man who has had extensive experience in the affairs with which he deals. It may be that he has the business man's tendency to exaggerate the importance of events in his own field. Some reviewers suggest that the book may have been written in the hope that the peoples of both countries, who care nothing for the distinctions between one business group and another, might be roused to assert themselves, and, clear eyed, to strike at the root causes—the economic causes—of modern wars.—Editor, *The U.F.A.*

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY

According to a forecast made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the world's wheat supply this year will be only about four per cent. larger than the supply available last year. This increase, the Department estimate, will largely be offset by increased demand.

Do Albertans Want These Power Trust Methods to Be Duplicated in This Province?

New Revelations of Continent-wide Campaign Against Public Ownership in U.S.A. —How Public is Befuddled by "Canned" Editorials—Public Ownership Would Be the One Sure Safeguard in Alberta

In previous issues we have quoted evidence given before the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, on the widespread corruption of the press and educational institutions by the American Power Trust. This evidence is appearing from week to week in periodicals in the United States, but it is being badly neglected by the news services, and, for the most part, does not seem to be regarded as "news". The *Edmonton Journal*, however, has in some degree made up for this deficiency by giving publicity in its news columns to an address by Ald. Gibbs, in which the utilities scandal in the U.S. was dealt with. The *Journal* has also published articles by Ald. Gibbs in support of public ownership.

At a time when large power interests are carrying on an aggressive campaign in Alberta, and when the issue of Provincial vs. private generation and distribution of power must be brought squarely before the people of the Province, and a decision made, the unhappy experience of the United States is a matter of vital concern.

Most Recent Evidence

Much of the evidence has been reprinted in *The U.F.A.* from the *New York Nation*. We publish below an article contributed by George L. Knapp to the October 20th issue of *Labor*, Washington, D.C., a newspaper representing the conservative wing of the United States labor interests:

"The Federal Trade Commission found last week that if you can invent a better way to hornswoggle the people, and make them afraid of public ownership and willing to submit to extortion by privately owned utilities, the gas and electric companies of the United States will beat a path to your door and pay you $84,000 a year for the privilege of doing it.

"The Trade Commission, in its probe of public utility propaganda, reached the Pacific coast last week, and made one of the most amazing disclosures of the whole investigation.

Supplied "Canned" Editorials

"In Salem, Oreg., a town of 17,000 inhabitants, the commission found a firm, E. Hofer & Sons, which deals in 'canned' editorials. The Hofers are willing to support any special privilege; but they pay particular attention to public utilities, and are very bitter against municipal ownership.

"For the last four years this firm has been sending these 'canned' editorials to 14,000 newspapers, scattered all over the United States, and the Hofers boast that the amount of this stuff used in that time would make 64,526 solid newspaper pages.

"For this service, 90 public utility firms and companies have been paying the Hofers $84,000 per year for the last four years.

"*But not a line is on any of the 'canned' stuff to show that it is paid for by the utility concerns.* The country editor who gets this poison has no means of knowing that it is poison.

Pose as "Missionaries"

"The Hofers pose as pure and unselfish missionaries, laboring in what they conceive to be the cause of the public good. Robert Hofer, the member of the firm brought to Washington, even attempted to carry that pose on the stand.

"The following is a sample of the way he was handled by Judge Healy, counsel for the commission:

"Judge Healy: You are not undertaking to say, are you, that you are absolutely independent in the things that you write, and that you are not influenced by the money you receive from these utilities?

"Mr. Hofer: I absolutely am!

"Healy: Have you ever printed a word at any time in the last four years to the detriment or disadvantage of the utility companies?

"Hofer: I don't believe we have.

"Healy: Do you want us to understand that this $84,000 a year does not make any difference whatever in what you preach on any of these subjects?

"Hofer: Absolutely. We are giving our views the same as we gave them 15 years ago, before we had any utility support.

"Healy: Was it as profitable then as it is now?

Paid Well for Their "Dope"

"Hofer: No, sir. We believe in it stronger today than we did then.

"Eighty-four thousand dollars a year stronger!

"Thirteen years ago, according to Robert Hofer's own testimony, they were doing the same work for the Pacific coast utilities that they are now doing for those of the whole country.

"Sam Insull, of Illinois, is represented in the list of those who subsidized the Hofers. As the Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago, he kicked in $3,000 per year; as the Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, $2,500; as Public Service

(Continued on page [illegible])

The Rural Elementary School

By LEONA R. BARRITT

This is the first of a number of articles on education, to be contributed by Mrs. Barritt, whose interesting and instructive series, printed last year, will be remembered by our readers.

FIRST ARTICLE

The very kind reception accorded to my articles of last year on school administration and the rural high school by informed readers, and particularly the encouragement given by the Executive of the U.F.W.A., have induced me to write a short series on the elementary school—our own and the Danish—together with a brief account of the experiment being carried on in Soviet Russia. It is refreshing to note the interest being taken in the subject of education, and most gratifying to remember that our own Minister is working on a comprehensive and up-to-date scheme for putting into effect, as far as present conditions permit, the expressed desires of the organized farm people of this Province.

Not an Immutable System

The one-room rural school with its eight grades and small local district as the unit was not fastened on us by an All-wise Providence, nor should it be considered as immutable as the law of gravitation. The system originated in the New England States, and was a direct result of such pioneer conditions as the West never experienced. It was abandoned in the country of its origin nearly half a century ago for the very reasons which are dooming it to extinction in Alberta; viz., the obstacle which it presents to good *elementary* education, to say nothing of the almost insurmountable one to the advanced training needed for the complexities of the life of today.

In previous articles I have referred to the recommendations contained in the report of the survey of Saskatchewan schools. Two years ago a similar survey was made of the schools of British Columbia. Among numerous other recommendations put forward by the Commission making the survey were the following:

> That the public school system of British Columbia provide elementary schools for children from six to twelve years of age, middle schools for pupils from twelve to fifteen years of age, and high schools for pupils who remain at school after reaching fifteen years.
>
> That the middle schools be organized where possible distinct from either elementary or high schools, but combined with one or the other of these where the number of pupils makes such an organization necessary.
>
> That wherever the number of teachers employed in a middle school makes it possible, optional courses be provided for pupils.
>
> That graduation diplomas be given to all pupils who complete a three-year middle school course.

The recommended units correspond with those advanced earlier by Dr. Foght, of the Saskatchewan survey. These divisions would do away with the present Departmental examination for Grade VIII as marking the end of the public school course. Moreover, the "middle schools" would work along the lines of the present pre-vocational schools, providing optional courses to fit the needs of the individual pupil. The blight, or curse if you like, of standardization, and the forcing of the square peg in the round hole should be lessened and in time eliminated by this method.

Moreover, by providing proper courses and sufficient work, bright pupils would not be too greatly retarded on the one hand, nor too greatly accelerated on the other. Many educationalists say of our present course that the eight years can, with continuity of work and good teaching, be covered by the majority of pupils in six years. Many are doing it, with the result that they are entering upon high school work too immature to profit by it. The passing of the examination has become the test of going on. However, the rural problem is not one of acceleration. It is the much worse one of retardation.

The Examination System

Now, just a word about the examination system. While it stands condemned on many counts, under the present school system, it is the lesser evil. The experiment of promotion without departmental examinations was tried out in Alberta a few years back with Grade IX. High School teachers who were unfortunate enough to get those thus promoted from rural and village schools will tell you, with tears or profanity, according to sex or temperament or both, how it worked out. Needless to say, the concession was withdrawn.

Before we can afford to do away with examinations, evil as they undoubtedly are, a complete change of the present school system in the rural districts and villages is necessary. Fewer grades, better educated and trained and more mature teachers, and, above all, close and conscientious supervision, are the sine qua non if a high educational standard is to be maintained. All these reforms will doubtless arrive when finances and the state of public opinion make them possible.

Mrs. LEONA R. BARRITT

Defects in Rural Schools

In the majority of rural schools—I am inclined to think, the overwhelming majority—the following defects are as much in evidence to the trained and interested observer as is a sore thumb to its possessor: There is first of all a great lack of playground equipment. Under these conditions children hang around the classrooms or make themselves a nuisance in the halls; or, worse still, perch within or on the top of sheds and outbuildings. Yet under the head of minimum school equipment I find listed in the School Ordinance "a sand pile, swings, teeters, a play-ground slide, equipment for basketball, volley ball, baseball and football!"

Where does the fault lie? In most cases with the teacher, for from observation and experience I would say that it is the rare English-speaking community that cannot be swung into line if the teacher is enthusiastic. On the other hand, it would seem that the inspection must be at fault as well if no pressure has been brought to bear on the School Board.

Indoors there is frequently—*generally* would be more correct—the appalling lack of black-board space. Yet the regulations say: "At least one hundred square feet." This is usually the first demand of the good teacher. Surely there is something wrong with the quality of the inspection here as well, when one finds a room with 40 children and less than 40 sq. ft. of blackboard.

Again it is the rare rural school where attention is paid to Art, particularly in the lower grades. Yet nothing gives the child more joy or a better aesthetic training than paper cutting, drawing, plasticine moulding, and color work with crayons and paints, when properly taught and supervised. Art is a compulsory subject, and that the work can be done in even the eight-graded rural schools our best teachers will testify. Similarly, judging from the infrequency of their occurrence, Music and Physical Training are under a ban. Provision can be made for the former, while the lack of physical training or organized games is not only inexcusable—it is detrimental to the health and well-being, mental and physical, of the children. Physical training is a compulsory subject on the course, but like many other things, one would never think so.

Inaccuracy and Untidiness

And last, but not least, inaccuracy and untidiness are characteristic. If you doubt this, watch your children's scribblers from year to year. Character is the fruitage of habit. In how many rural schools do you imagine that the habit of doing-the-thing-as-well-as-I-can is being formed? Of bringing everything to the touchstone of truth? Yet these are necessary qualities for success in making both a living and a life. Some such schools there are. But what happens? That teacher, who is found in them, is almost always snapped up by the town and her place taken very probably by someone inexperienced and inferior. And you cannot blame the teacher. Under present conditions there is no future, no chance for promotion or recognition in the rural school system. In many districts the work and the hardship are incredible. Surely a change is overdue.

Some of the Possibilities

In pointing out these defects, pessimistic as it sounds, I have touched only the high spots. Let us look at some of the possibilities. Here is one rural school district as described in Dr. Foght's report, along with his comment:

> Population Canadian and American. Best type of community school. Ten acres enclosed by woven fencing, platted and planted. School house, two rooms and basement. Chemical toilets, furnace heat; very complete equipment. Entire community working with teachers to make school "best in inspectorate." School work well adapted to needs of rural people. Had good community rally, largely attended. Schools of this type can solve the educational problems of rural Saskatchewan.

The ground plan of a model rural school was prepared by the United States Bureau of Education for the Panama-Pacific Exposition held a few years ago. It was planned as an all-year social and educational centre and intended as an enduring model for good farming and good living, suited alike for a one-teacher or a consolidated school. It provided for from 10 to an indefinite number of acres of land. Here is the description:

> "In the central foreground lies the school building in a setting of flowers, shrubs and trees. This is flanked on either side by playgrounds. The large central area is used for baseball, football and track athletics; on either side of this again, and separated from it by planted trees, are the school's large experiment fields. At the left background is the teacher's residence and large grounds and garden. To the right of this can be seen the school barn and poultry pens, used jointly by the school and teacher. Finally, at the right of the poultry pens are the horse sheds where patrons stable their horses while in attendance at the week-end school rallies."

And the writer adds:

> "It needs little imagination to picture the significance of such a school to any rural community."

Is it Utopian, think you?

Two Social Problems

There are two social problems which are concerning serious-minded people today, both of which must, in some manner, be linked up with the school. One is the necessity of imbuing the young with the ideals of Peace, if such civilization as we have is to survive and progress; the other is the means of spreading the gospel of co-operation.

In regard to the peace movement, the teaching profession of many of the countries of Europe are using the League of Nations as their starting point, Denmark as usual taking the lead with a League of Nations Day instituted for the schools. But the following, taken from some League literature, supplied the writer with an inspiration: "Locarno and the League of Nations were the Armistice Day theme in the schools of France. The Minister of Education asked the teachers throughout the country to tell their pupils of the League ideals which have brought about the new era of peace."

Could not Armistice Day be observed as Peace Day in the schools? Surely no time could be more fitting or impressive. The forenoon could be given over to exercises suggested by the Department, the afternoon to a fitting program staged by the children, and an address or addresses on the subject of Peace by qualified persons. The school could thus take the lead in what could be made a community function. Surely we could erect no more fitting monument to the memory of those who died "that battles and that tears should cease to be." Would it not be worth consideration?

Teaching Co-operation

Regarding the teaching of the principles of co-operation, it is the writer's own belief that while something may be done in the public school, the real work must be left to the Schools of Agriculture and the Rural High School. The Wheat Pool is dealt with very satisfactorily in the new text book on Agriculture. We understand that the text on Citizenship will deal with co-operation in an elementary way, probably emphasizing its necessity in sport, school programs, community and municipal activities, etc. The spirit of co-operation can be developed and encouraged, in the public school, for co-operation in its essence is a thing of the spirit. Beyond this it would be unwise to attempt to go, both from the standpoint of the immaturity of the pupils and the nature of the rural teaching profession itself. The home can do more at this stage than the school. The real solution—and this is the recommendation of the Committee of the American Sociological Society on the teaching of Sociology in the schools—is the retaining of children in school throughout the secondary period. *It was the Folk High School which made Denmark the co-operative pattern for the world.*

In concluding, I should like to commend to my readers the following from an article in a recent number of the A. T. A. magazine, the organ of the Teachers' Alliance, referring to the new proposed School Act:

> "It would appear that the Minister is tackling his problem in a careful and thorough manner and weighing the pros and cons of every alternative. *The possibilities of a really great advance, the most forward step that has yet been taken by any Province in Canada along the line of administrative reform in education, is on the eve of fulfilment.* The grand opportunity and appropriate moment are right here and now, they are coincident; therefore no spirit of uninformed criticism, sectional jealousies nor wanton throwing of a "monkey-wrench" into the cogs should mar the chances of success and the putting into effect of a scheme as comprehensive and thorough as the situation calls for."

WHO WANTS IMMIGRATION?

(Western Producer)

In all the heated controversy over the immigration question, not sufficient attention has been paid to the stand of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and other agriculturists. While most of the papers and public men of Canada proceed merrily on the assumption that immigration to Canada is an essential thing, these bodies of farmers hold that the best move to make under existing circumstances, is to cease moving. Immigration does not provide the farmer with larger crops, cheaper land or less extortionate interest.

In the long run, increased population might lessen his taxes or reduce his freight rates, although experience in more populous countries holds out little hope to him in this regard. A farmer recently pointed out that, under the existing land-price conditions, it might be possible for him to start his male children as farmers. With the land being filled up and prices consequently rising, this would not be possible in the course of a few years. He could not see the advantage of subsidizing immigrants, whether from Great Britain, Europe or the United States, to enter the country and make it more difficult for the native-born population to make a start.

Labor men cannot see the advantages of horde immigration. In fact, they can discern distinct disadvantages, and have said so. Mass immigration would serve to increase the profits of the railway companies and the great commercial and industrial organizations. Immigration from any source, however secured, would do this for them. Consequently they are in favor of it. For the ordinary citizens, the wage earner, the clerk, the farmer, immigration simply multiplies his difficulties. From the standpoint of the average citizen, therefore, any kind of an immigration policy which is designed to rapidly fill up the country, is unacceptable.

The question of British or non-British immigration has stirred up the Dominion from one end of the country to the other. And yet that is not the most important problem. The ill-feeling which has been aroused by this controversy could be set at rest by the simple expedient of ceasing all efforts to persuade immigrants to come to Canada. The recall of the army of agents now busily engaged in rounding up human freight for the trans-Atlantic steamers would be the best move that could be made to solve the immigration problem. Those who come to Canada on their own initiative would be welcome. That is the only kind of immigration this country really wants.

BRITISH LABOR'S BANKING POLICY

The British Labor Party, which today constitutes the official opposition in Great Britain and may possibly form the next Government, is pledged, by its program recently adopted in annual conference at Birmingham, to the taking over of the Bank of England and the setting up of a body in control of both credit and currency by the Government, representing the nation, the co-operative societies, the trades unions and business, and the extension and development of municipal banks.

"NO MORE WARS, EXCEPT—"

"There will never be any more war. Fifteen powers, large and small, have solemnly declared, with some insignificant reservations, that they will never again appeal to force in any controversies which may arise between them.

"That is, none of these powers will again have recourse to war unless (a) it is attacked by someone; (b) unless it believes that its honor and security oblige it, directly or indirectly, to attack another power; (c) unless it is obliged to go to the aid of a friend who is probably going to be attacked.

"In short, none of the 15 powers will ever again make war, except for one of the reasons which in the past have caused war. But if, unfortunately, some other reason for war—some reason of which no one has ever heard—should arise, each of the 15 powers will remain firmly and imperturbably at peace—at least, it goes without saying, unless the situation should be one impossible to meet except by war.

"Such is the Kellogg Pact—a great and noble document, signed with handclasps and tears of joy.

"And, meanwhile, all the signatory powers continue to train soldiers, to build warships, and to manufacture poison gas, as usual. But it is understood that no one will make use of these things. They exist only as ornaments."—*The Referee*, London, England.

The Contribution of the U.F.A. to Social Progress

[illegible]

By

W. NORMAN SMITH

[illegible]

[illegible]

Pan Grand Council of Labor and Co-operation

[illegible]

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

[illegible]

[illegible]

Grain Trade's Fictitious "Average Prices"

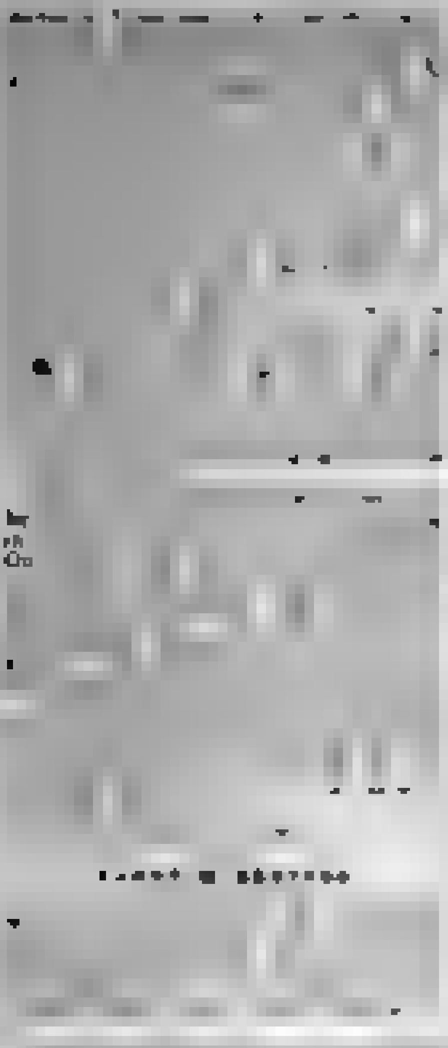
[illegible]

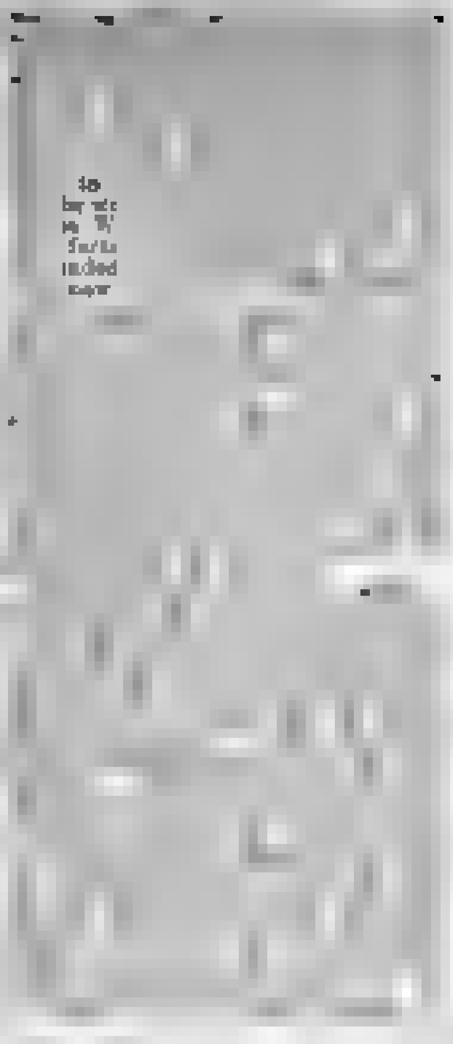
[illegible]

Why Don't Men Learn to Meet Men!

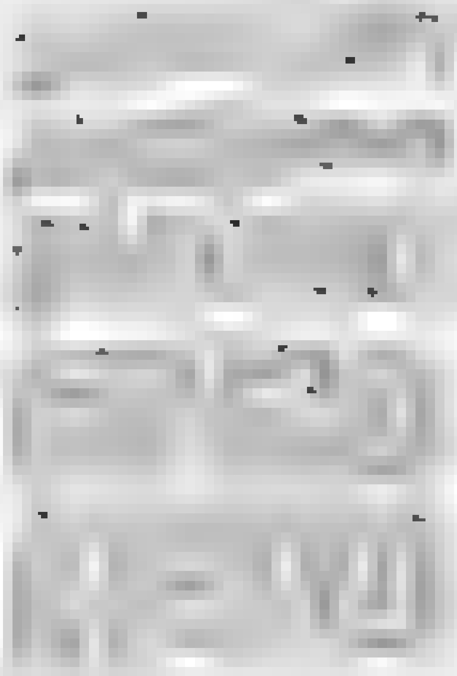
[illegible]

[illegible]





News & Views



Harvesting Pool Wheat

[illegible] at Geo. Randle, [illegible] River. Mr. Randle is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. [illegible] J. M. Johnson, a Pool member of Champion district.

Wheat Pool Field Service

[illegible]

[illegible]

From Farm to Export Markets

[illegible]

[illegible]

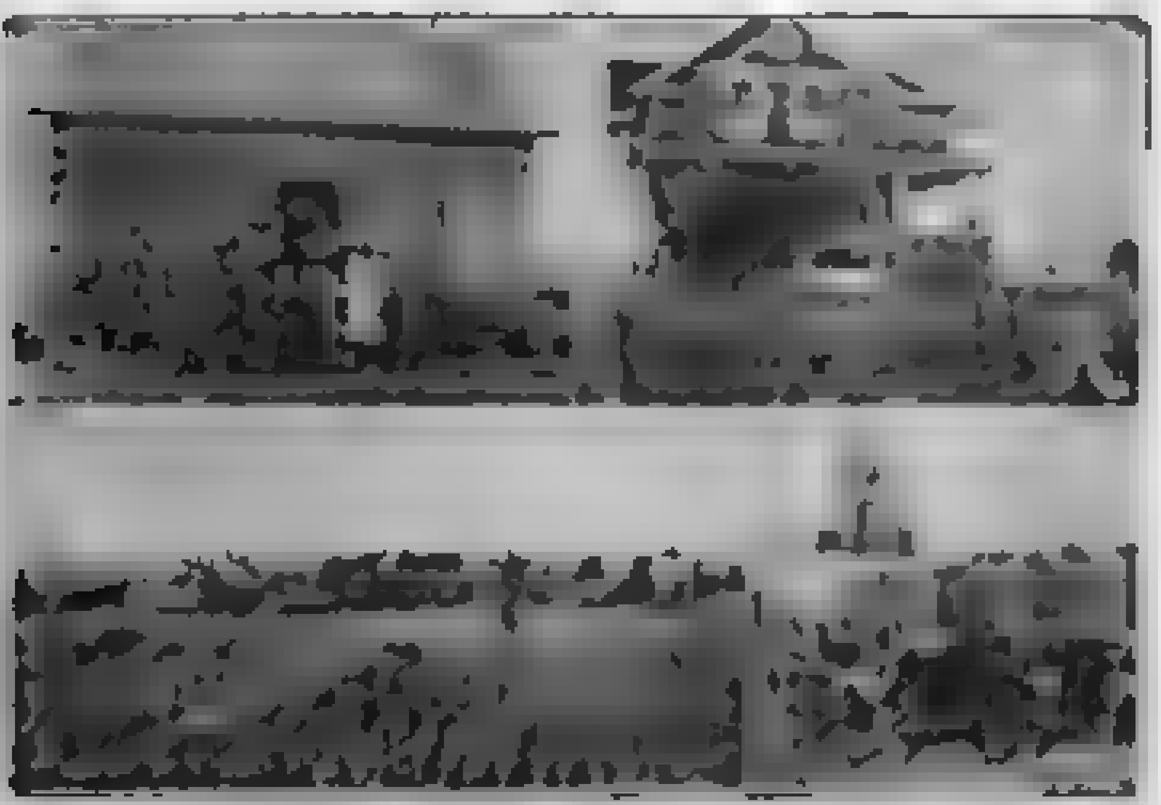
... took pla... ater in ... The ... Local [illegible]

[illegible] ... crect are now Association f... and distributio... surplus seed [illegible]

Keep the Trust

[illegible]

A Story of Progress



[illegible]

Pools is the stoutest kind of armour and should never be discarded.

Keep Your Pledge

In an organization so widespread as the Alberta Wheat Pool and embracing as it does almost every type of human being it is readily understandable that the contract gives invaluable confidence to all the members because each one knows what is expected of him. The wheat grower at Waterton [illegible] in the south [illegible] knows that the grower at Coutts on the [illegible] border is bound to the Wheat Pool by the same enforceable contract. The contract really forms the Pool, for the Alberta Wheat Pool is not a group of employees in Calgary but the association of wheat producers all over Alberta. We here in the head office in Calgary are merely your employees following the instructions of your directors who are elected and instructed by your delegates and these delegates in turn are elected by yourselves. So the contract binds you into the Wheat Pool and strengthens and solidifies the organization into an effective and capable unit. The Alberta Wheat Pool as it has a membership includes in its ranks men of every type of humanity, and it is undeniable that there are a few individuals whose word on a contract is not a bond. [illegible] this type of person does exist [illegible] it is very rare indeed that [illegible] has been compelling that a member is forced to break the faith [illegible] From the dawn of history "keep your word" has been a [illegible] written and unwritten. The man whose "word is as good as his bond" has always been revered and admired. Men have lost wealth, have endured hardship, and have suffered anguish rather than break a pledge once given. The signing of a Wheat Pool contract is the entering into a binding agreement, just as binding as the signing of a transfer of title, a deed or any other legal document. Each Pool member covenants with the others that he will "keep the faith."

During the lifetime of the first series contract a number of cases of breach of contract arose and were dealt with by the Board of Directors. [illegible] in exceptional and flagrant instances. It is now the expressed intention of the Pool Directors to see that violators of Pool contracts are compelled to pay the penalty that the contract calls for. In no case has any Pool member the right to sell wheat outside of the Pool, except seed or feed wheat, and then application to Head Office for a permit must be made.

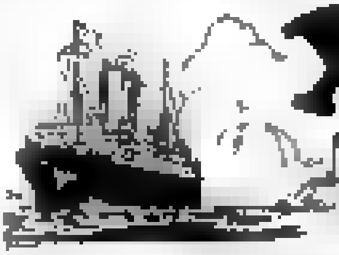
Permit Conditions

Under the Second Series Wheat Pool Contract a [illegible] governing permits for the sale of wheat as seed or feed which will be issued to members on application, is less restricted than under the First Series contract. A member obtaining a permit for the sale of wheat as seed may sell the wheat (1) to any farmer who agrees with the grower to use the wheat as seed; (2) any seed house which agrees with the grower to resell the wheat for seed only and for no other purpose.

A farmer holding a permit for the sale of wheat as feed will be privileged under the permit issued under the Second Series Contract to sell such feed wheat in less than carload lots to a farmer or local feeder who (1) to the knowledge of the grower requires the wheat for feed, and (2) by agreement with the grower undertakes to feed and not re-sell the wheat.

In all other terms of the permits are

(Continued on page [illegible])



XMAS! in the OLD COUNTRY

Largest and Fastest Ships to and from Canada

Sailing from

Montreal —Nov [illegible]—S.S. Duchess of Atholl — to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
Montreal —Nov 21 —S.S. Montrose — to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal —Nov [illegible]—S.S. Montcalm — to Glasgow, Liverpool
Quebec —Nov [illegible]—S.S. Minnedosa — to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
Saint John—Dec 7 —S.S. Metagama — to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Saint John—Dec 7—S.S. Montclare — to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
Saint John—Dec [illegible]—S.S. Duchess of Atholl — to Glasgow, Liverpool
Saint John—Dec 14—S.S. Melita — to St. Helier (Channel Islands), Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp

SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS TO SHIP'S SIDE

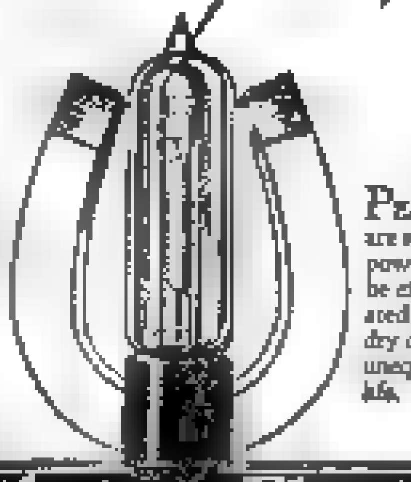
Apply Local Agents, or write for full information to

R. W. GREENE, C.P.R. Bldg., Calgary; G. R. SWALWELL, C.P.R. Bldg., Saskatoon; or W. C. CASEY, General Agent, C.P.R. Bldg., Main and Portage, Winnipeg

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRINGS IN THE DISTANT STATIONS — like a Magnet



FAR-off stations will come through clear as a bell, if your set is equipped with Peanut Tubes.

Only [illegible] at your local dealer.

PEANUT Tubes are small but very powerful, and can be efficiently operated in series using dry cells. They are unequalled for long life.

Northern Electric

LONGER-LIFE

PEANUT TUBE

Master Gears, Pinions, [illegible],
ETC., FOR THE POPULAR TRACTORS CARRIED IN STOCK

Crankshaft grinding, Cylinder grinding, General [illegible] welding, etc.

CALGARY IRON WORKS, LTD.
[illegible] 9th AVE. E. CALGARY

GENERATORS

We are offering [illegible] each Generator which can be operated by [illegible] H.P. [illegible] for $47.50 f.o.b. Winnipeg. These can be used for electric lighting or charging car and radio batteries. Write for printed circular.

The CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO. Limited
Winnipeg Regina Edmonton Calgary

Interests of the United Farm Women

Bernard Shaw's Views on Education

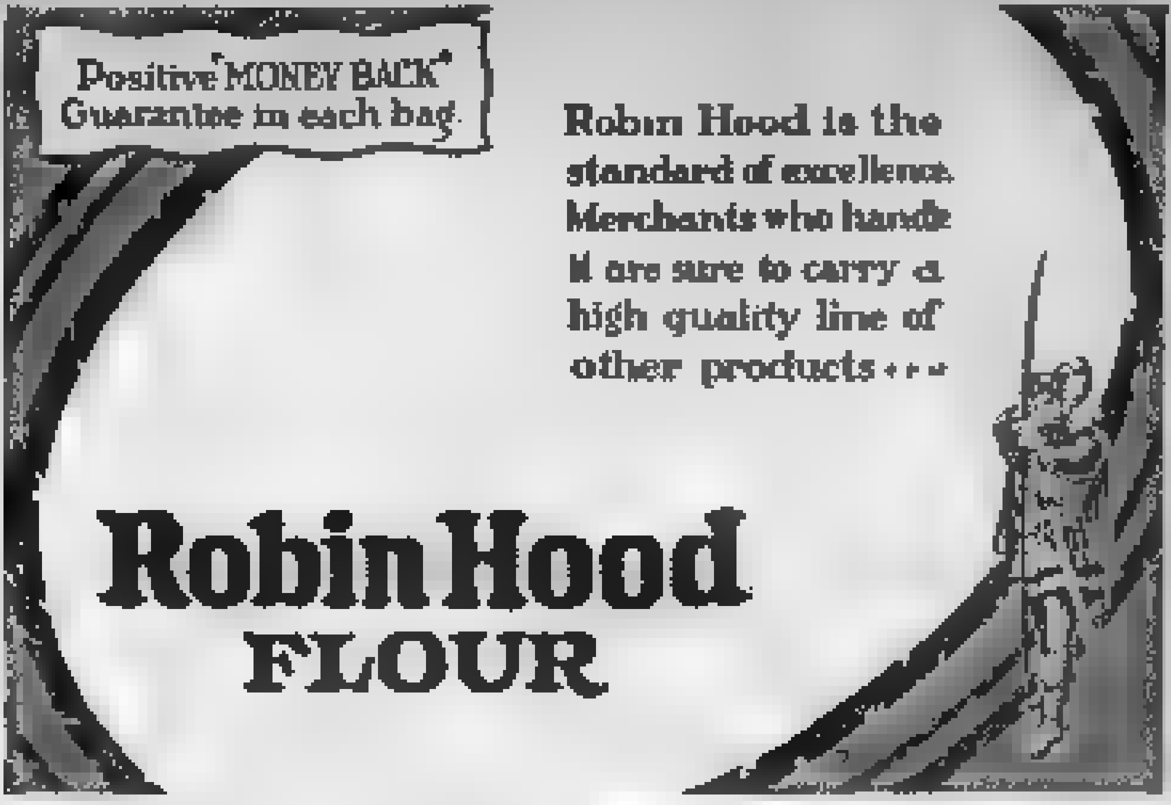
[illegible]

Last [illegible] Bernard [illegible] Guilds [illegible] course [illegible]

[illegible]

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

[illegible]



Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.

Robin Hood is the standard of excellence. Merchants who handle it are sure to carry a high quality line of other products . . .

Robin Hood FLOUR

HEINTZMAN PIANOS

FAMOUS artists laud the Heintzman as "the greatest of pianos." In modest homes and apartments it is loved for the joy and relaxation its presence brings.

The Heintzman Piano is priced from $[illegible] up. Convenient terms arranged, balance spread over [illegible] years. Other pianos accepted as part payment.

Ye Olde Firme
Heintzman & Co.

[illegible] Eighth Ave. West
CALGARY
Heintzman Hall
Jasper Ave., Edmonton

Go to Europe this Christmas

Make it your happiest holiday. Your friends and relatives will be happy too. White Star ships offer a most enjoyable trip both ways.

Special Sailings to
England—Ireland—Scotland—France—Belgium

[illegible]
Megantic Nov. 22
[illegible]
Laurentic Nov. 24
[illegible]
Pennland Dec. 2
Lapland Dec. 9
[illegible]
Regina Dec 15
[illegible]
Baltic Dec. 10

Special Conducted Trains
Winnipeg direct to Steamers

For complete information, phone, write or call
[illegible] Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
[illegible] Building, Calgary, Alta.
[illegible] Bldg., Saskatoon
Pacific Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

WHITE STAR LINE CANADIAN SERVICE

Please mention "The U.F.A."

[illegible]

CLINIC AT [illegible]

[illegible]

AT [illegible] RIVER

[illegible]

MORE U.F.W.A. ACTIVITIES

[illegible]

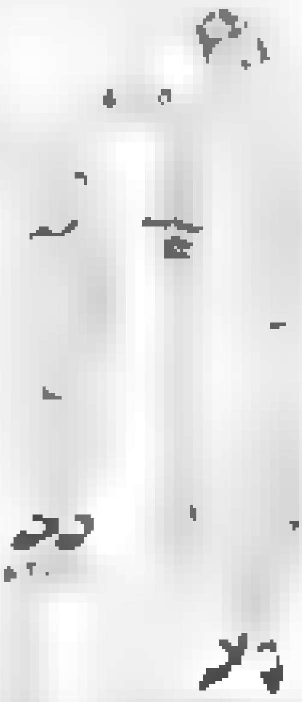
CRITICISM

[illegible]

[illegible]

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

[illegible]



[illegible]

Members Urged to Place Orders Early for U.F.W.A. Cook Book

[illegible]

[illegible]

Seasonable Recipes

By [illegible]

Maple Nut Cake. 3-4 cup sweet milk, 1-2 cup butter, 2 or 3 eggs, [illegible] cups flour, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped walnuts, 1 1-2 cups brown sugar, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon maple flavoring. Sift flour once before measuring. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then beaten egg yolks, add flour sifted twice with baking powder alternately with milk, add flavoring, salt and nuts slightly floured. [illegible] add the whites beaten stiff. Use with a maple cream icing.

Sour Cream Icing. 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup sour cream. Boil until it forms a soft ball. Remove from fire and cool. When cool add 1 teaspoon maple flavoring and beat until creamy. Add chopped nuts if preferred.—Mrs. Bessie Scott, Stavely.

Doughnuts

One cup of sugar, one of milk
Two eggs beaten fine as silk
Salt and nutmeg, lemon will do.
Of baking powder teaspoons two.
Lightly stir the flour in
Roll on pie board not too thin
Cut in diamonds, [illegible] or rings,
Drop with care the doughnut things
Into fat that briskly swells
Evenly the spongy cells
Watch with care the time for turning
Fry them brown just short of burning
Roll in sugar, serve when cool,
Price a quarter for this rule.

Mrs. [illegible]

India Relish. Three quarts green tomatoes chopped. Soak in salt water until clear, then drain. Add one large onion chopped fine, [illegible], one cup white and one cup brown sugar, one heaped teaspoon [illegible], one teaspoon curry powder, one [illegible] and [illegible] chopped. Boil all together in a [illegible] and seal.

—0—

WAPITI U.F.W.A. APPRECIATED

Wapiti U.F.W.A. is [illegible] much appreciated by the community, [illegible] Mrs. Norman [illegible]. We have just [illegible] for a library.

PARENTS ENTHUSIASTIC

"The clinic arranged by [illegible] U.F.W.A. was held in [illegible] and the [illegible] the children [illegible] the splendid work of [illegible] Mrs. H. D. Allen, [illegible]. Twenty-eight children underwent operations, [illegible] and dental work," the writer [illegible]. "Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] were appointed [illegible] while the clinic was here and we feel that [illegible] did a splendid work in bringing out [illegible] children. [illegible] of these little ones in this [illegible] are in a better condition [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] and [illegible] the confidence of the children [illegible] was with them and Dr. Williams, dentist, and the staff of nurses, deserve much praise for the part they took in the clinic. All patients to date are coming along well, and the opinion of the parents of the children is unanimously favorable."

—0—

"Give me health and a day and I will make ridiculous the pomp of emperors."
—Emerson

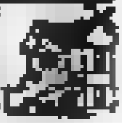
BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS
HOME-BAKED BREAD IS BEST OF ALL

Sun, Rain and Soil
APPLES

[illegible]

ASSOCIATED GROWERS
of BRITISH COLUMBIA Limited
HEAD OFFICE VERNON B.C.

KODAK FINISHING
EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mail your work to W. J. OLIVER
[illegible] Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.



CANCER
[illegible]
WILLIAMS SANATORIUM [illegible]

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Plan for the Winter Season

[illegible]

Suggestive Program

[illegible]

A Winter's Reading

[illegible]

Bright Children

Are those who are Properly Fed

Get This Pretty China

A bit of high quality china such as you would buy for [illegible], is found in every package of Quick Quaker marked "Chinaware." Many women are making up sets of their dishes. Get [illegible] package and for the thrill of opening it and finding one of these pieces.

CHILDREN who are brightest at school are those who are properly fed. The body must be nourished and full of energy if the brain is to be alert. Breakfast is the child's most important meal. It is the meal which starts bodily and mental activity for the day.

Physicians, educators and public men are calling for better breakfasts for the children. They know that during the four morning hours body and mind are most heavily taxed with work or play.

Don't handicap your children by improper or insufficient morning meals. Give them a sustaining breakfast. Serve Quick Quaker Oats every morning.

Be sure always to get Quick Quaker. Each package contains a coupon with which you can secure useful household and personal articles of genuine value.

QUICK QUAKER OATS

Cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes—The world's fastest cooking cereal

The Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough and Saskatoon

73

You never need to apologize for your baking if you use

Quaker Flour

Always the Same Always the Best

Bread, cake and pies turn out perfect every time.

426

Your money back if Quaker Flour does not give you complete satisfaction

[illegible]

Prof. Fay Writes of Wheat Pool Impressions

[illegible]

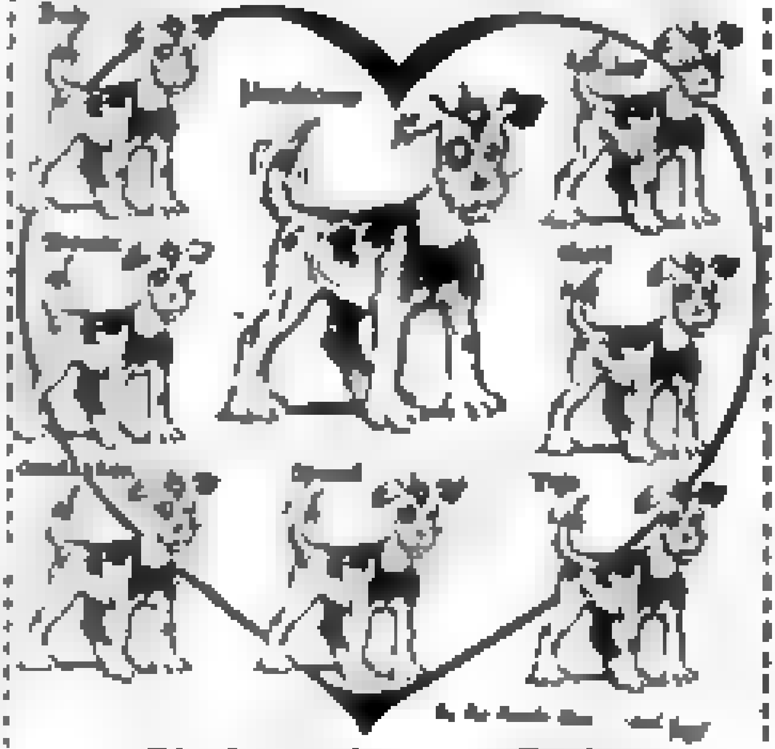
[illegible] good [illegible]

Proposals Freely Fathered

The [illegible]

The Election Situation

[illegible] they see the Labor Party at the [illegible]



$1000. Cash in Prizes

Find Handsome's Twin

$1,000 Cash in Prizes

1st Prize	[illegible]
2nd "	[illegible]
3rd "	[illegible]
4th "	[illegible]
5 Prizes $[illegible] each	[illegible]
[illegible] each	[illegible]
25 Prizes $[illegible] each	[illegible]

Nothing to Sell

[illegible] ANSWERS TO THIS PUZZLE.

GIVEN

Every contestant who qualifies [illegible] coupons of our merchandise valued [illegible]

How to Win

Two of the dogs pictured above are [illegible] of them. The problem is to find [illegible] the dog marked [illegible] is the same as [illegible] of the dogs have different markings [illegible] Look for [illegible] Ears, Face, Crown of Head, Tail and Front Legs.

Rules of Contest

1. Use sharp lead pencil. Write the name of the dog you think is Handsome's Twin in the proper place in the coupon.
2. Write your name and address in lead pencil on the coupon. Say if Mr., Miss or Mrs.
3. Cut advertisement out on dotted line and send it to us.
4. Be quick; remember, in case of a tie neatness will be considered in awarding prizes.
5. Employees of Atlantic Mills and their families are barred from this Contest.
6. Only one entry will be accepted from 1 household.
7. Address answer to The Puzzle Man, Atlantic Mills, 125 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2, Ont.

The name of Handsome's twin is

My name is

Street or Box No.

Town Province

Write name and address plainly in lead pencil, state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Name of this Newspaper is

125 Wellington St. W. ATLANTIC MILLS Toronto 2, Ontario

A Special Buy for

Mail Orders Only

[illegible]

CHAUNCEY The Jeweler

[illegible]

[illegible]

Progressive [illegible] Farmer

[illegible]

Misunderstanding Cleared Up

[illegible]

[illegible]

Stop Using a Truss

[illegible]

FREE

[illegible]

[illegible]

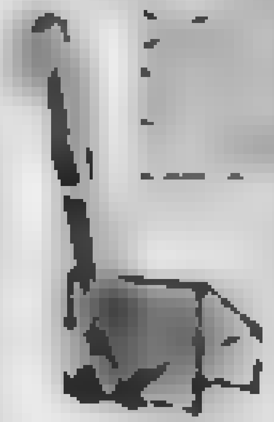
The
province
according
Trade
right
in the

[illegible]

market,
surplus

[illegible]

Save Labor - Cut Costs
WITH THIS SMALL ECKARDT
GRAIN LOADER



[illegible]

Ship Your
POULTRY

[illegible]

A [illegible] & Co. Ltd.

[illegible]

The Corona Hotel

[illegible]

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

[illegible] Producers, Ltd.

Cream Prices--Here Are the Facts

[illegible]

[illegible]

Types of Co-operative Creameries

[illegible]

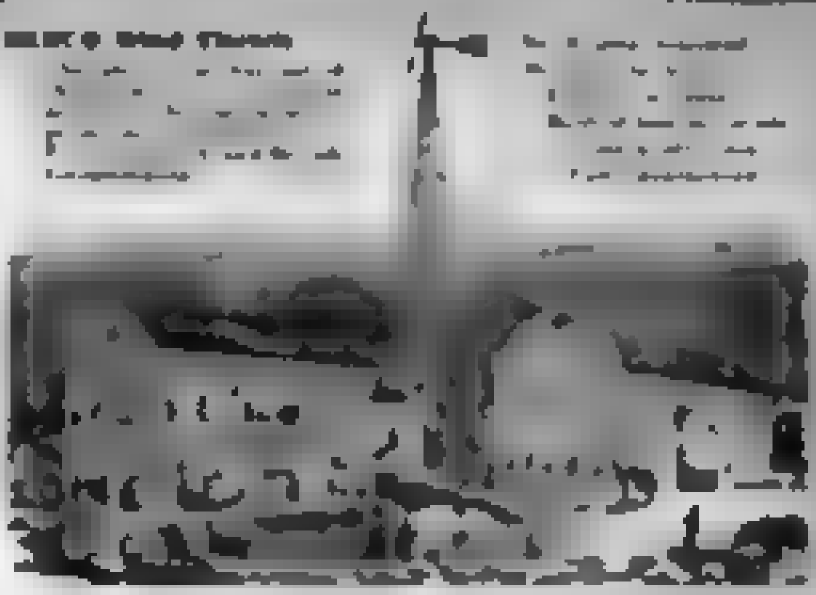
[illegible]

awards
grading
for all
raised
rural

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

Birk's Diamonds

When you select your Diamond Ring at Birks' you have the choice of perfect stones in every size and in a variety of the newest styles of mountings.

[illegible]

Diamond Engagement Rings from [illegible] up

Send for Catalogue

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited

[illegible]

CALGARY, ALTA.

CONSULT OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Ship Your Grain

TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

[illegible] WINNIPEG

[illegible] CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

tail, if the best results are to be obtained. If members are to [illegible] our manufacturing plan is kept busy by getting all the cream there is to be got, then our part is easy. When we have the cream, we can make the butter and when we have the butter we can go out and sell it to the best markets, which is the source we rely on, whereby the surplus is obtained for members.

Now do your part, get others to join your Association, and not only prove 100 per cent loyal yourselves but see that all members [illegible] and when this is done you can rest assured the [illegible] will [illegible].

Send in for contracts, get others to join. It costs money to send a man out to do this work, but you can do it without cost to yourself and with profit to your Association.

The Calgary District Dairy Producers Association.

Per H. C. WA[illegible]S,
Secretary.

Organization Meetings in Bow River

To all Members in Bow River Federal Constituency:

We have arranged a series of meetings for Mr. Garland, M.P., Mr. [illegible] Hansen, U.F.A. Director for Bow River and [illegible] throughout the [illegible], and request that you will well advertise the meetings in your [illegible].

These meetings will be important from an organization standpoint, and we hope you will make an especial effort to all the meetings in good time and [illegible]. It is very desirable that, if possible, you arrange for some kind of entertainment [illegible] in the way of supper [illegible] or some such affair in order to get as many people as possible. Besides those mentioned as speakers we will [illegible] to have with us the Provincial member for [illegible].

We feel that it is necessary to make a special effort at the present time to build up the Bow River U.F.A. membership and hope you will [illegible] to make these meetings a success.

Trusting that [illegible] direct your earnest co-operation in making the meetings [illegible] for the cause and the Organization.

A list of meetings follows.

List of Meetings

Ardenode—November 3, evening.
Keoma—November 5, afternoon.
Irricana—November 5, evening.
The following meetings to be [illegible] and the Secretary [illegible] of Carbon, November [illegible].
[illegible] (to be arranged): November [illegible], Sunday.
[illegible] of Wayne—November 1[illegible], afternoon.
Rosebud—November 12, evening.
[illegible]—November [illegible], afternoon.
Nightingale—November [illegible], evening.
Standard—November [illegible], afternoon.
Chancellor—November 14, evening.
Makepeace—November 1[illegible], afternoon.
Hussar—November 16, evening.
Convention at Bassano—November 18.
Shouldice—November [illegible], afternoon.
Milo—November [illegible], evening.
[illegible] and Ward [illegible]—Sunday afternoon, November [illegible].
Lomond—November [illegible], afternoon.
Midway—November [illegible], evening.
Travers—November [illegible], afternoon.
[illegible]—November 20, evening.
Carmangay—November 22, afternoon.

(Continued on page [illegible])

Neighbourly Advice
SMOKE
OGDEN'S
CUT PLUG
SAVE THE VALUABLE "POKER HANDS"

MASTER MECHANIC
OVERALLS
AND
SHIRTS
made by
Western King Mfg. Co.
Limited Winnipeg

For TRIED and TESTED RECIPES—
Use the U.F.W.A. COOK BOOK
Price 65c
U.F.A. Central Office Calgary

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NELSON.

New Plan to Prevent War

[illegible]

POWER TRUST METHODS

(Continued from page 9)

Company of Northern Illinois, $1,391.34; Indiana's forests, some 24 cents.

"Authors" Who Knew Nothing on Subject

"Mrs. Grace E. Tripp, director of the Washington Public Information Bureau of Seattle, was another witness. Mrs. Tripp told how thousands and thousands of pamphlets dealing with public utilities, written by public utility experts, issued by a public utility bureau but posing as impartial findings of experts, have been placed in the public schools of Oregon and Washington during the last few years.

Mrs. Tripp's name, as author, was on some of these pamphlets, but she admitted that she didn't know anything whatever about the subject.

But she did know that Norbert [illegible] of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company wrote one of the pamphlets and that Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of schools for Washington, had helped prepare another one. Mrs. Preston was paid for these services.

Distributed "Hoover Opinion"

H. L. Walther of the Oregon Public Utilities Committee, testified that his organization had, last year, [illegible] a news release to papers of the state quoting Herbert Hoover as strongly opposed to "Government operation of utilities." The quotation follows:

"Neither our national nor our state governments are planned or equipped for the task of power utility operation of utilities. The latter purposely made our government to a different theory for a different task. The divided power and responsibility [illegible] frequently [illegible] them."

Mr. Walther also said that his committee had spent nearly $10,000 to defeat a [illegible] amendment to the state constitution which would permit the state to develop and sell its own power.

Back to The Radio

The Richmond Development Corporation is before the Radio Commission asking a permit to build and operate a broadcasting station at Roanoke, Va.

It was brought out that the concern connected with the Appalachian Water [illegible] and that the station was to be used "to promote a better understanding between the public and public utilities generally." In other words it was to be a public utility propaganda broadcasting station.

The application was opposed by Congressmen John W. Bland and Clifton A. Woodrum both of Virginia and was taken under advisement by the commission.

* * *

PRESENT CASE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Some Alberta weeklies are beginning to [illegible] place before their readers the case for public ownership of power utilities. Among them are the We[illegible] Times, the [illegible] Independent, the *Foremost Herald* and the *Provost News.*

* * *

Salt production in Canada during 1927 amounted to 268,[illegible] tons valued at $[illegible], an increase of 2.5 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value as compared with the 1926 shipments of [illegible] tons worth $2,880,340. Ontario's production was 254,[illegible] tons or 95.6 per cent of the Canadian total. Nova Scotia and Alberta contributed the remainder.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

WINTER EXCURSIONS to

EASTERN CANADA & PACIFIC COAST

Dec. 1st, 1927 to Jan. 5th, 1928
Return 3 Months from Date of Sale

From all Stations
WINNIPEG and WEST to the
Eastern Boundary of
British Columbia
to
Any point South and East of and including Cochrane and [illegible]

Sale dates [illegible]
Return up to April 15, 1928

FROM STATIONS
Port Arthur and Armstrong West in
ONTARIO, MANITOBA,
SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA
—TO—
New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria
Travel via Vancouver to WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA

CHOICE OF ROUTES • STOPOVERS

CENTRAL STATES

Dec. 1st 1927 to Jan. 5th, 1928

For full information call at
NEAREST C.N.R.
TICKET OFFICE
or write
OSBORNE SCOTT
Gen. Pass. Agent
Winnipeg

From Stations in
SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA
and between
HUDSON BAY JCT.
AND THE PAS

Return within Three Months
From Date of Sale

We Specialize in Winter Cruises
around the world
and Mediterranean

CANADIAN NATIONAL

DYEING AND CLEANING

Garments and Household Goods
of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.
EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO. Ltd.
234-236 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

[illegible]
Barrister and Solicitor
[illegible] Grain Exchange Building, Calgary
Phone [illegible] Res. Phone [illegible]

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd.

Governing Livestock Prices on Four Leading Markets of Canada

Below are listed the governing prices on the four leading markets in Canada. To ship cattle from Calgary to Toronto or to Winnipeg costs about [illegible] per hundred in cost of freight, feed and shrink and about $1.50 per hundred to ship from Alberta markets to Toronto. It will be seen by these prices that the Alberta surplus cannot be moved eastward profitably.

To ship to Chicago costs about 3½c on light cattle and 3c per lb. on heavy cattle, the duty being 2c on heavy cattle and 1½c on light cattle, the freight being $1 per hundred and about $1.50 per hundred being necessary to take care of feed and shrink. Chicago prices on top cattle have dropped from $1.00 to $1.50 per hundred in the last four weeks and at present no cattle are going from the Stock Yards to Chicago, but there are still a few hundred of ranch cattle which have been contracted and are going south.

As stated before, the general trend of the cattle market was upward, prices starting low in the spring and advancing steadily to the fall. This fall the reverse seems true as cattle started very high and sellers have not been able to maintain these prices during the fall run. Expectations are that the bottom will be reached in the next two or three weeks and prices then will begin to readjust themselves and get stronger.

	Grade	Week	No. Sold	Av. Price	Top	Top last year
Toronto—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. 27th	56	10.38	11.00	9.00
		Oct. [illegible]	134	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heifers	good	Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	10.01	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows	good	Sept. 27th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50
		Oct. [illegible]	200	[illegible]	9.00	6.50
Winnipeg—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. 27th	30	[illegible]	10.50	7.50
		Oct. [illegible]	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heifers	good	Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50
		Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows	good	Sept. 27th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50
		Oct. [illegible]	80	6.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calgary—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. [illegible]	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heifers	good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows	good	Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edmonton—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. 27th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00
		Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heifers	good	Sept. 27th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
		Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
Cows	good	Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	7.00	[illegible]	5.00
		Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00	5.00

Board of Central Livestock Co-operative Reviews Affairs at Edmonton Session

Phenomenal Growth of Business at St. Boniface Yards; All-Canadian Meeting Called for November 20th, Toronto

To review the affairs of the Central Livestock Co-operative, which operates on the St. Boniface market where it sells for the Livestock Pools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, an important meeting of the Central Livestock Co-operative Board was held in Edmonton on October 25th and 26th, when a close study of livestock conditions in Alberta was made. This was the first occasion upon which the Board has ever met in Alberta, as it has adopted the policy of meeting on the different markets, so that a better understanding of Western conditions can be gained.

The Board is composed of Roy McPhail and [illegible] representing the Manitoba Board, W. A. McKay and F. [illegible] representing the Saskatchewan Board, and A. B. Haarstad and A. B. Claypool representing the Alberta Pool.

The Central Co-operative has only been in business on the St. Boniface yards since the first of January this year. Its growth has been phenomenal and it now ranks as the third firm on that market in point of volume. Now that the price has broken temporarily and buying is not so easy in the country, there is no question but that the drovers' receipts will slacken off and Central Co-op. receipts from their local shipping associations will increase.

* * *

It has been felt for some time that the Livestock Co-operatives in Canada have not been working close enough together to gain the greatest efficiency for the producer. For the last year an effort has been made to get a meeting to establish a proper coordination between the efforts on the various markets in Canada. A meeting has now been called for the 20th of November in Toronto at which the following organizations will be represented:

Maritime Live Stock Board, Mr. J. K. King, Manager, [illegible] St. George St., Moncton, N.B.

Co-operative Federee de Quebec, J. A. Paquin, Manager, [illegible] St. Paul St. E., Montreal, P.Q.

United Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd., [illegible] Morrison, Sec.-Treas., Duke & George Sts., Toronto 2, Ont.

Central Live Stock Co-operative Ltd., Mr. [illegible], Secretary and Treasurer, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man.

Saskatchewan Live Stock Co-operative Marketing Assn. Ltd., [illegible] Thomson, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Ltd., A. B. Claypool, President, Calgary, Alta.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., G. E. O'Brien, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Egg & Poultry Co-operative Assn., [illegible], Manager, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Maritime Co-operative Exchange, [illegible] Judge, Manager, [illegible] Main St., St. John, N.B.

Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Assn. Ltd., D. W. Storey, Sec.-Treas. and Manager, Hartney, Man.

It is desired that at this meeting a means of more co-ordination among the various [illegible] will be worked out and that our [illegible] as well as the buyer of local [illegible] the different markets against the other.

◆

PLATINUM PRODUCTION

Canada ranks third in importance as a producer of metals of the platinum group, after Russia and Colombia.

◆

RADIO IN CANADA

The total number of licensed radio stations in operation in the Dominion and radio sets registered [illegible] was [illegible] on March 31, 1927.

◆

CANADIAN MICA

Practically all of the mica produced in Canada is of the amber variety (phlogopite). Mica is marketed in the rough, cobbed, split, as trimmed sheets, splittings, scrap and ground mica. Trimming and splitting is done by hand.

◆

OIL SHALE AND TAR SANDS

Canada has vast resources of oil shale and bituminous sands, the former occurring in the Maritime Provinces and the latter in Alberta. These deposits have long been considered as potential sources of products generally obtained from crude petroleum. As a result of recent research into refining methods these raw materials may now be regarded as potential reserves to be drawn upon when needed, to help in supplying the rapidly increasing demand for motor fuel.

Eleventh Fortnightly Crop Report

Issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON, Oct. 20.—According to reports received by the Department of Agriculture for the eleventh fortnightly crop report of the season, the Alberta crop for 1928 is showing a very marked decrease in yield and reduction in grade as compared with estimates made some weeks ago. Official reports to the Department by threshermen in all parts of the Province show that the wheat crop will average approximately twenty bushels per acre, and they emphasize the fact that the injury to both the yield and quality of the crop from frost is more serious than was apparent from earlier reports. The experience of previous years is that subsequent returns will slightly reduce rather than increase the first figures, as these represent a large proportion of grain from summerfallow. From a wheat acreage of 6,707,520 acres as shown by Dominion Government estimate, and on the basis of the average yield shown in threshers' returns, Alberta's wheat crop will total some 134,150,520 bushels. It is also apparent that as a result of the reduction in grade a considerable percentage of this year's wheat will be retained for feed rather than shipped to market.

This conclusion as to the probable average yield over the entire Province is borne out by information secured from the regular correspondents of the Department and from other equally reliable sources. While the yield for the present season is somewhat disappointing, showing as it does a drop of some seven bushels per acre as compared with last year's phenomenal returns, it may be pointed out that the 1928 yield is still two bushels per acre in excess of the average for the past ten years.

The situation with regard to the wheat crop applies to the coarse grains to almost the same extent. Oats throughout the Province will average from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, barley from 20 to 25, and rye from 15 to 18 bushels.

Apart from this reduction of fully 25 per cent. from the estimates of the yield made in August, the value of Alberta's 1928 crop is greatly depreciated through the injury to quality resulting from the frost. While some sections have been more fortunate in this regard than others, grain inspections indicate that not more than 25 per cent. of the wheat being marketed is of the contract grades, and in many districts a large percentage of wheat is grading No. 6 and feed. This reduction in quality is also very apparent in the case of oats and in many districts some apprehension is felt as to the seed supply for next year's crop.

In the Peace River country, while the yield is lower than anticipated, the quality of grain is somewhat better than the average for the Province. In the southeastern section of the Province, both yield and quality of grain have been less seriously reduced than in other sections, although completion of threshing has been delayed by broken weather during the past week. Grain is being marketed rapidly and at a number of country points difficulty is reported in securing elevator accommodation.

Due to the favorable fall, a larger acreage than usual has been plowed in readiness for the following season's crop. This is particularly true in the northern half of the Province.

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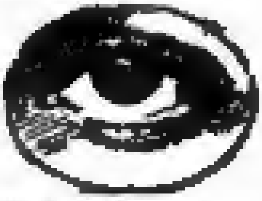

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THIRD TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. November 22nd to Montreal for sailing of S.S. "Laurentic," November 24th, to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool.

FOURTH TRAIN leaves 4:00 p.m. November 29th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Pittsburgh," December 2nd, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

FIFTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. November 30th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Albania," December 3rd, to Plymouth, Havre, London.

SIXTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 6th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Lapland," December 9th, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; S.S. "Frederik VIII," December 9th, to Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen.

SEVENTH TRAIN leaves 4:00 p.m. December 6th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Baltic," December 10th, to Queenstown, Liverpool.

EIGHTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 7th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Tuscania," December 10th, to Plymouth, Havre, London.

NINTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 11th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Letitia," December 14th to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

TENTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 12th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Regina," December 15th, to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

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TO BRITISH HARVESTERS!

(By Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton)

With the object of encouraging the satisfactory assimilation of the numbers of British harvesters who will remain in Western Canada when the present threshing season is over, every effort is being made by Colonization and Land Settlement Offices and the Provincial Labour Bureaus to have these men placed as farm help throughout the Province for the coming winter.

Of the numbers who came from the Old Land to assist in the harvest, some have returned to their homes—in many cases this course was dictated by their domestic circumstances. There is no doubt, however, that many of these men will return to Canada with their wives and families as soon as conditions will permit them to do so. In addition, it is only to be expected that a certain number of these harvesters who have not fitted into conditions which prevail in this country, will return to England.

There is, however, a great body of harvesters who are willing and anxious to remain in Western Canada providing they can secure winter employment. If these men can tide themselves over the winter and during that period familiarize themselves further with farm work, they should be able to earn satisfactory wages in the spring and have no difficulty in securing farm work on a yearly basis at wages which will leave them in very much better circumstances than those under which they were working in England.

The Dominion Government through the Land Settlement Branch, both railway companies through their colonization branches and station agents, and the Provincial Government through the employment offices, have undertaken to make every possible effort to assist these men in finding winter employment. The experience in handling the British harvester movement in 1923 was that the organizations mentioned above had more applications for winter farm help than there were harvesters to fill these positions and there is little doubt that, provided these British harvesters are prepared to accept reasonable employment for the coming winter months, at wages which farmers are willing to pay, these jobs will be forthcoming.

The main difficulty is to get in touch with the men who are prepared to remain in this country and to put them in touch with winter jobs before they lessen their chances of securing these jobs by leaving the districts in which they are at present working and congregating in the larger centres such as Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. *There is no advantage from the harvesters' point of view in coming to town as they only have to bear the expense of travelling back to a country point, and their chance of securing work in the cities is very small.* They stand a much better chance of securing work if they retain their present employment as long as it is available for them and in the meantime, secure work for the winter with the farmers with whom they are thrown in daily contact. Failing this, they can receive the assistance of the officials of the Land Settlement Branch who are located at central points throughout the Province to whom almost any farmer can direct them, or from their local station agent or the local employment office which organization has 200 voluntary agents throughout the Province.

Life is not a goblet to be drained; it is a measure to be filled.—A. T. Hadley

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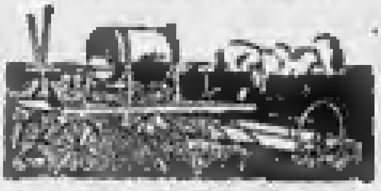

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